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# *THE* Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 14 No. 1

SEPTEMBER 1953

F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E







## YESTERDAYS IN AGRICULTURE

### FROM AXE AND GRUB HOE TO TRACTOR BRUSH CUTTER

The northward trek into the pioneer fringe areas of Western Canada commenced in the 'hungry thirties'. Possessed of limited resources, settlers eked out a bare existence. The 'axe and grub hoe' and the stump puller limited land improvement to 5 or 6 acres per year.

Under the impetus of rising farm prices, the slow, laborious hand methods yielded to mechanized power. The "V" shaped tractor brush cutter and the brush piler could clear 4 acres or more per hour. Thus large areas of new land have been improved and Canada's agricultural industry has been further stabilized.

### HAND IN HAND

There has always been a close relationship between the farmer and Imperial Oil. Power farming in Canada would have been retarded for years, particularly in the West, if a network of supply points had not been established within easy reach of the farmer. Imperial Oil closely followed the movement of population and perhaps more frequently it was ahead of it.

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## Our Future

We live in a tumultuous age, when the old concepts of living are being challenged on every hand. We may be enjoying a degree of prosperity few of us have known before, but when we stop to consider our world we feel uneasy.

We see the nations of the world spending their resources on armaments; to some of us this brings the appearance of great prosperity, while to others just the reverse. We see the world dotted with trouble spots. We see revolutions and dictatorships following each other across the face of the globe with an almost monotonous regularity.

The abyss which separates the have nations from the have not nations is widening. It disturbs us and we wonder what we can do, for the swirling mists of fear and uncertainty dim our sight. We feel like the occupants of a boat adrift upon a wide and stormy sea, having no control over our course or the destination to which we may arrive.

Can we find the answers to these problems? We feel that we can. The citizens of the western world, at least, don't have to drift. We have the tools to take command of the situation if only we would use them. Let us not forget that democratic citizenship demands certain responsibilities of its citizens, for democracy will succeed only insofar as the citizens are willing to assume some responsibilities for steering the boat.

Democracy demands active and creative participation by all citizens. It demands that we keep our-

selves abreast of the times and informed on the basic issues involved. It demands, in other words, government of and by the people. To say that we are the helpless playthings of blind forces is the negation of the democratic principle. To be true to our cause we must understand the nature of our crisis; we must understand the ends to which we are heading.

We are living in a time of crisis, let there be no doubt about that. This international chaos which has engulfed the postwar world is in reality only a reflection of our own national insecurity. If, therefore, we are to build an intelligent international order we must begin by creating an intelligent national order.

To extend the boundaries of democratic government throughout the world must be our aim and to do this we must divest ourselves of old prejudices and accumulated conflicts. We must give to democracy a new institutional expression, we must create new economic relationships for our dependence upon one another is increasing with the passage of time. We are indeed living in a world where time and distance are shrinking rapidly.

To begin at home on the community level, it is an urgent necessity that we direct the ends of popular education to the furtherance of the democratic ideal, for only through popular action by the people can the threat of continued chaos be averted. Only when it is generally realized that our world is a single unit can the people of the democratic countries shape a democratic future for the peoples of the world.

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# A Tribute

by Colin Muirhead

**Gordon Geddes set an example in living. His death will be felt far beyond the confines of his own home.**

**W**HAT sort of man was Gordon W. Geddes? We never had the privilege of meeting him, but in our talks with the men and women who had called him friend, we built a picture of the man; how he lived; what he gave to life.

"He was my best pupil," his teacher told me. "I never had to worry about him. I remember once," she reminisced, "that I gave the class a particularly difficult problem in geometry to work out, and Gordon was the only one to get it completed. Many of the students, including Gordon, were busy on the farm," she added, "and most of them hadn't even attempted the problem, but he had done it, so I asked him where he found the time." He looked at me and said, "While I was milking." He had drawn a triangle on the side of a cow and gone ahead from there, and that was pretty much how he lived his life—fully and completely.

He was born at Kings Croft, but his family moved to Way's Mills when he was quite young. They moved onto the farm which he later took over. From Way's Mills he went to Ayres Cliff to matriculate and then on to Bugbee Commercial, Stanstead College.

At first he wasn't going to farm, but the land was in his blood, as it had been in his father's and his father's father before him. So he made the decision himself and never regretted it. He was most happy when he was standing on the height looking over the miles of country to the mountains rolling up to the sky, or when he felt the hot sun of summer pouring down upon him or in January when he would stand in the window watching the icy winds curl and whip around the corner of the house seeking entrance through every niche and cranny.

That he was a good citizen is the highest compliment we can pay him. He lived for others as much as for himself, seeking to dispel injustice, always urging those around him to work together for their own good.

It was he who took the lead in urging the local farmers to band together and buy the local creamery to run it as a co-op. Nobody but he knows the long weary fight that followed, the many seeming defeats, but he let nothing turn him from his purpose and he saw the triumph of his ideas when the creamery became the Way's Mills Co-op Creamery. It wasn't all easy sailing even after, but he was always there giving of his time and experience, and even after he resigned a directorship one year ago he was always available for advice if anyone sought it.



Like the man who lived on it, Gordon's house was built above the surrounding country.

He could never be still for long, his busy mind was forever running ahead opening up new vistas, turning over new ideas. He was in on the preliminary work which led to the setting up of an artificial insemination unit which started with three Jersey bulls and covered roughly the whole of Stanstead County. He did, of course, make full use of the unit himself, but he was always urging others to do so too.

Farm Forum was another outlet for him. He was representative and secretary of the Way's Mills group, but it was typical of the man that he didn't confine himself to one forum; whenever the roads were good he'd take off and visit other forums in the surrounding neighbourhood, always looking for new ideas and fresh contacts.

In the midst of all these activities he even found time to write, occasionally for the Family Herald and regularly for the Macdonald Farm Journal, where his column "Strippings", was one of the most widely read of all Journal features. He had a style of his own which made you feel as though you were working around the farm with him, sharing in his triumphs, commiserating with him in his setbacks. He will be sorely missed.

But it was his farm upon which he lavished his greatest care. Carl Corey, who knew him well, said, "It would have been a model farm in a few years". He had lush green pasture growing where before there had been nothing but poverty grass and goldenrod. It had taken years of slow steady toil.

The work he had put in on the farm had been tremendous. Take, for instance, the problem of erosion. To combat further loss of land through slides he slowly and laboriously filled in one ten foot gully with rocks





Grass now grows where once there was a ten foot gully

and stones from his fields, using a bulldozer on the ones too big for the team to handle. But it worked; as I walked over this one time gully, the grass was growing between the stones and slides had become a thing of the past.

He worked in just the same manner with his Jersey herd, a slow but solid improvement over the years. They tested all the way from 5.5 percent to as high as 6.3 percent, and several of the two year olds were giving from 8 thousand to 8.8 thousand pounds of milk in one lactation.

This, then, is how he lived. There were no half shades



Mr. Geddes dragged stones from his fields to fill the gully.

about him, he either did a job because he felt he was right or he would have none of it. Life to him was a challenge, every day of every year, and he met it gladly for there is no other way to account for his long fight to better the conditions of his community just as he battled against a stubborn nature to increase the resources of his farm.

In the last analysis we judge the worth of a man by how he lived, his belief in the things he fought for, his ability to be a good citizen, his belief in and practice of democratic ideals. We believe that Gordon W. Geddes rated high on all counts—we can say no more than that.

## Why Bulk Buying?

How often have we heard the statement that farmers can reduce their costs by taking delivery in bulk? Buying by the bag, the exponents of bulk buying say, is a costly and time-consuming method. Let's take a look at this question of bulk versus bag buying, for it is pretty important that we know at least some of the answers.

Before bulk buying can be instituted there must be a demand for it. That is the first point. Private firms or co-operatives will not deliberately set out to create a market for bulk deliveries. The need must be expressed by the customers of the firm or the patrons of the co-op.

Take the case of the Poultrymen's Co-operative Association of Southern California. Geographically they are a long way away, but the problems they faced in introducing bulk deliveries are much the same as we would face right here in Quebec. The demand came from the patrons. They felt that real savings could be instituted if they bought in bulk. Did they find the answer to this problem? Let's look.

The co-op attacked the problem in a business-like way from the beginning. It recognized that there were pros and cons to the situation, but they were in for many surprises before the operation was working satisfactorily. They found, for instance, that they held many wrong

ideas about the possible savings to be achieved from bulk delivery. Indeed they went so far as to suggest that there was little difference in delivery costs when compared with sacked feeds. They accounted for this startling statement by suggesting that most feed stores, their own included, are not designed for bulk handling. This slows up the loading operations, and coupled with the fact that the initial cost as well as the operating expense of bulk trucks is higher than the corresponding costs of the smaller trucks they usually use, considerably reduces any saving that might be gained.

The one big saving, however, was in bags. Over the period of a year this would represent a substantial sum, for as any Quebec farmer will testify, bags and bagging are very costly items.

Bulk delivery brings additional loading and unloading problems. It is no use initiating bulk deliver unless the facilities at the farm are adequate to take care of the extra amount of feed involved. That means larger storage bins, and unless these bins are located so that the feed can be used with a minimum of handling, then labour costs will be high. Delivery by bulk is a good idea, and one that does bring about some genuine savings to the farmer, but it is not a move that should be made without a lot of thought.



# Trends In Fertilizer Use In Quebec

by Roland Lespérance



Mr. Léon Guertin, (second from left) and his three sons are very satisfied with this Ladino pasture. When seeded it received 500 pounds of 2-12-6.

A VERY IMPORTANT controversy originated in Europe, a century ago, concerning the principle of soil fertility. One group strongly believed that humus, or organic matter, was the unique basis of soil fertility and plant nutrition, while its opponents stressed the importance of mineral salts, or chemical fertilizers.

Later on, it was found that the two thesis were not as conflicting as previously thought, and that both humus and minerals, working as a team, had important and complementary effects (along with other factors as drainage, proper cultivation, etc.) upon the maintenance and the improvement of soil fertility.

Only a small group of people, generally referred to as the "organic school", tries nowadays to revive the old debate "Humus vs Minerals", by strongly denying the usefulness of fertilizers in modern agriculture. All true scientists agree that chemical fertilizers, when rightly used, are powerful agents of soil conservation and improvement.

Farmers of the world are using annually some 60 million tons of fertilizers. If a certain part of these fertilizers do not give their full results, it is more often because they are being used as a substitute, rather than as complement to good soil management. But let us not forget that it is in countries of wonderful agricultural achievements and unsurpassed crop yields, like the Netherlands, that fertilizers are used most intensively.

## The Consumption of Fertilizers in Quebec

**Total consumption.** In 1951, Quebec farmers bought 150,000 tons of fertilizers compared with 74,000 tons in 1939. The consumption of fertilizers in Quebec has doubled since the pre-war years, and has now reached an average of 1 ton per farm.

**Regional consumption.** But such an average is largely an abstraction. Fertilizer usage is by no means uniform throughout the Province. It is still very low in new open districts like Abitibi and Témiscamingue. It is of about 1½ tons per farm in Lotbinière, Mégantic and Stanstead counties, 2 tons in St-Hyacinthe, 2½ tons in Arthabaska, 3 tons in Rouville, 4½ tons in Joliette, and a little more than 5 tons per farm in Napierville county. These examples show that chemical fertilizers have already begun to

This is the first of two articles by Mr. Lespérance of the Information and Research Branch, Quebec Department of Agriculture, on the new fertilizers.

play a part in our oldest agricultural districts, a part which becomes more and more important in as much of our farm production is becoming more intensive and diversified.

**Fertilizer materials.** Less than 7 percent of the fertilizers used in Quebec are bought under the form of materials. In that category, superphosphate (almost all 20 percent superphosphate) has the lead, with some 8,000 tons. Considering the general deficiency of Quebec soils in phosphoric acid, it seems that there should be, especially on our clay soils, a much larger usage of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizer materials.

**Mixed fertilizers.** Ready mixed fertilizers represents at least 93 percent of all fertilizers used in Quebec. But two mixtures, 2-12-6 and 4-8-10, account for 60 percent of the 140,000 tons of mixed fertilizers used in the Province. These two popular mixtures are now considered as obsolete and should be replaced by more concentrated mixtures.

## Why More Concentrated Mixtures?

More concentrated mixtures are recommended because they represent an economy in the manufacturing, bagging and transportation of fertilizers. Concentrated mixtures cost more per ton but are really more economical to use.

5-10-13 should replace 4-8-10. For many years, 4-8-10 has been a very popular mixture in all Eastern Canada, for the fertilization of potatoes and several other crops grown in sandy or sandy loam soils.

One must consider, however, that fertilizer materials that can be used nowadays for the manufacturing of mixed fertilizers are more concentrated than some years ago. With sulfate of ammonia 20 percent, superphosphate 20 percent and muriate of potash 60 percent, the total quantity of fertilizer materials entering in a ton of 4-8-10 amounts to only 1,533 pounds. This leaves 467 pounds of "filling", that is of inert or low priced matter like sand or lime, to complete the ton of 4-8-10.

Just like much more precious material, these 467 pounds of filling, generally sand, must be brought into the fertilizer mill, dried, weight, mixed with fertilizer materials, put in bags, stored for a certain time, and then shipped to the fertilizer user. All these operations cost money and help to raise the price of the mixed fertilizer. That is the reason why the Quebec Fertilizer Board is recommending to substitute the 5-10-13 for the 4-8-10.

What is 5-10-13? It is very nearly the same mixture as 4-8-10, but 20 percent more concentrated. The nutrients



nitrogen, phosphoric and potash have the same ratio in both mixtures, with the difference that 5-10-13 is a little richer in potash. Being 20 percent more concentrated, 5-10-13 can be used in smaller quantity to the acre than 4-8-10. In other words, 1600 pounds of 5-10-13 have at least the same fertilizing value as 2000 pounds of 4-8-10.



These are sugar beets growing on a clay soil in St-Hyacinthe county. The whole area received 550 pounds of 2-12-6 per acre, two-thirds broadcast, one-third applied in contact with the seed.

If the 40,000 tons of 4-8-10 bought last year in Québec had been replaced by 32,000 of 5-10-13, farmers would have saved at least \$160,000, while working a little less on the farm, the number of bags of fertilizers to manipulate being reduced by 20 percent.

The use of 5-10-13 implies no difficulty. The only thing to take into account is that 5 pounds of 4-8-10 can be replaced by 4 pounds of 5-10-13. The farmer who used to apply 500, or 1000 or 1500 pounds of 4-8-10 per acre will put the same quantity of plant nutrients with 400, or 800, or 1200 pounds of 5-10-13.

2-16-6 should replace 2-12-6. In its time, 2-12-6 has been a good fertilizer mixture. When it took the place of the old 2-8-4, the mixture 2-12-6 represented a significant step towards the concentration of fertilizers. But with the fertilizer materials now available, the mixture 2-12-6 contains at least 400 pounds of filling per ton. Like 4-8-10, the mixture 2-12-6 should be replaced by another one, containing more plant nutrients.

2-12-6 has been and is still widely used, more often as a complement to farm manure, for the fertilization of several horticultural and field husbandry crops grown in clay soils, as well as in clay loam and silt loam soils. The corresponding mixture for the same usage in sandy soils is the 2-12-10.

Considering that the most deficient plant nutrient in heavy or loamy soils is phosphoric acid, it is strongly believed that the best substitute to 2-12-6, in Quebec Province, would be the 2-16-6.

What is 2-16-6? It is a mixture which contains the same quantities of nitrogen and potash, and one and a half times as much phosphoric acid as 2-12-6. It is *not* a new formula, having been offered for sale in Québec as long ago as fifteen years. There are 400 pounds more superphosphate in a ton of 2-16-6 than in a ton of 2-12-6.

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## Farm Forums Hold Field Day At Lennoxville

A BEAUTIFUL DAY favored the Sherbrooke, Compton and Stanstead counties Farm Forum Field Day held at Lennoxville Experimental Farm on August 6th. A large and enthusiastic crowd of over 300 attended.

The morning program was given over to demonstrations of hitching implements onto tractors, while the afternoon program was divided three ways. The young fry took part in some races, the ladies saw a sewing demonstration and made a tour of the grounds under the guidance of the head gardener who later gave a short talk to them.

The men visited one of the pastures which had been seeded down to ladino and birdsfoot trefoil the previous fall. As the birdsfoot trefoil wasn't in flower it was difficult to spot, but a close inspection showed plenty of it growing vigorously. It had been seeded at the rate of 4 pounds per acre with 2 pounds per acre for the ladino. The stand had been cut for hay earlier and then pastured. It had been top-dressed with barnyard manure previous to our arrival.

We then visited a rough, stony pasture which was being broken up. One third had been gone over with an ordinary drag harrow, the second third had been plowed and the last third was being worked over with the triangular type harrow. (For further information on this machine see the July issue of the Macdonald Farm Journal, page 6.) The harrow wasn't doing too good a job in this instance; it tended to dig its nose in too heavily and tip over until weighted on the back with a heavy log, after which the going in the heavier sections got really tough. One reason why the harrow worked better at the Adamsville demonstration than here may have been because at the latter place the tractor had a hydraulic lift which enabled better control to be kept over the harrow. Another reason may have been the absence of deep gullies at Adamsville. There was plenty of "hardhack", but it was reasonably level going, whereas



Here's part of the big crowd.

here the ground was hilly. Of the three sections the plowed one was easily the best, the drag harrow had made practically no impression.

Later in the afternoon we all settled in the big tent to listen to a few opening remarks by Dr. Mercier, who welcomed the Farm Forums to Lennoxville. He told them that as taxpayers they had a share in the station and the work which was going on. "We at this station," he concluded, "are at your service at all times."

Dr. Ripley, who was visiting the station from Ottawa, opened his remarks by telling us a joke concerning a farmer who delivered his milk to a city dairy, "and every time he went in," Dr. Ripley said, "the city slickers kidded him about his ample girth," and on one occasion asked him if he believed in the Bible, to which the farmer replied, "yes". Then they wanted to know if he believed in the passage which read, "and all flesh is grass," to which the farmer again replied, "yes". "Well, in that case," the city slickers said, "you must be a ton of hay," and the old farmer looking down at his expanding waistline said, "I guess you're right the way the jackasses are picking on me!"

This led Dr. Ripley into a discussion of the need to expand our areas under grass here in Eastern Canada. "At the present time," he said, "we have about 21 million acres under hay and pasture and 5 million acres in grains, but we can expand this grassland a lot more for it's a high protein feed. The key to high producing pastures," he concluded, "is fertilizer, and superphosphate is the cheapest and gives the best results."

He told us of a Nova Scotia farmer who had gone over completely to grass. "He even takes the pasture to the cattle," he said, "by using his forage harvester on the pasture fields and taking the cut grass to the cows in the barn." "In this way," Dr. Ripley said, "the farmer figures he's saving time, cutting waste to a minimum and getting



Ice cream was in heavy demand all day.



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The record turnout kept Keith Russel busy signing people in.

the maximum use out of an expensive piece of equipment. The forage harvester and trench silo," Dr. Ripley concluded, "have done more to popularize grass farming than anything else."

Keith Russel, the new Quebec Farm Forum Secretary who is spending six weeks in the field visiting forum groups, was also in attendance. He said that the Eastern Townships was a good place to be for it was there that farm forum had started and where it still found much of its strength. He then told us that those forums which were most successful were the ones which were being used. "Forums can't carry on as discussion groups or social clubs," he emphasized, "they have to find out what the local problems are and get to work on them. If we want to start new forums," he continued, "we must find out what the problems in these neighbourhoods are and get the people to come together under farm forum to work on them." "In this way," he told us, "they will stick together. It is essential," he concluded, "that farm forums remain a vital force among the English speaking farmers of Quebec for it gives them a voice on community, provincial and national levels, and without it they have nothing."

The well planned meeting was chairmaned by Mr. Harold Riches, who called upon the presidents of the two other county forums Mr. Walter Hodgemann of Compton and Mr. Carl Corey of Stanstead to say a few words of welcome.

## LAQUEMAC

### New Ideas For Better Community Programs

**Camp Laquemac—learning by doing!  
A 10-day adventure in community living, where newly acquired understanding, knowledge and skills can be put to practical use.**

**M**OST of us are members of at least one organization. In many cases we belong to several groups in our communities. All of our organizations contribute, in one way or another, to the development of community life. When our activities are purposeful and thriving, a better community develops. Laquemac is an experience in group living designed to provide us with practical skills and new understanding.

This ten day summer camp is founded on the principle that adults learn best by exchanging views and ideas with others. We are given the opportunity of applying our newly acquired understanding and skills in solving the practical problems of the camp itself. We go back to our jobs and our communities with renewed faith in people—a faith in the fact that all of us have within us the ability to contribute something worthwhile in the building of a satisfactory community life.

#### **A Community of Small Groups:**

As in any community, people coming to Laquemac find it natural and easy to identify themselves with a small group. Of course the small groups in our communities are not exactly duplicated at the camp. People come



Camp Laquemac at Lake Chapleau in Quebec's Laurentians.

together at Laquemac to study community organizational problems and to acquire new skills and understanding. Yet in principle it is the same. Each participant has a free choice of the seminar and skill session he wishes to follow for the ten day period. The four seminar groups and six skill session groups become, in effect, the basic community organization. Others, such as a Parent's Group and the Camp Council, develop out of the camp itself.

Laquemac became for us a small community with a diversity of backgrounds and interests; and differing reli-



gious faiths and culture. This year the camp was made up of thirty-six French-speaking and fifty-one English-speaking adults attending full time. Twelve others came for part-time. To round out the 'community' there were twenty children varying in ages from six months to fourteen years.

### The Seminars and Skill Sessions:

Leaders for seminars and skill sessions are carefully chosen for their attitudes as well as special skills and knowledge. The role of a group leader at Laquemac is to be a resource person for this group. His job is to help the group members draw on the experiences of others and make contributions to the group. He helps the group identify its needs and learn new ideas. Like all members he becomes involved in the exchange of ideas. It is not his job to supply all the ideas and answer questions.

In addition to choosing one out of four seminar groups that met each morning, all campers chose one of the six afternoon skill sessions. The seminar and skill session chosen were followed for the entire camp session.

One seminar group considered the basic problems of the United Nations Organization and the applications in our own local communities. Another group studied Community Organization—why we have organizations and



One of the larger discussion groups hard at work.

how they work together to build a community life. A third group—the Group Work Seminar—spent their time studying what happens to the members of a small group. They worked out ways group members can improve their effectiveness. The fourth seminar group analyzed the Aims and Principles of Adult Education for democratic community life.



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**THE BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY**





An elected "mayor" and council kept things running smoothly. In centre in light sweater is Mayor Andy Thompson of Winnipeg. Behind him in dark windbreaker is Harry Avison, co-director of the camp with Napoleon LeBlanc in plaid shirt.

Skill sessions included Community Music; Social Games and Dances; Films; Written and Visual Publicity; Community Drama and Discussion Methods.

As well as providing an opportunity to learn and practise new skills, the skill sessions met another purpose. They gave campers a chance to re-arrange themselves in another set of small groups for a different purpose.

#### **An Experience in Representative Self-Government:**

Responsibility for developing community life is delegated to an elected camp council. Those of us who were inclined to 'elect and forget' were in for an awakening. The Council did not undertake to do all the jobs themselves. There was a thorough discussion of the type of Council we wanted and their area of responsibility. The Council accepted the responsibility for camp administration and evening programs. They then proceeded to set up the machinery whereby all campers would be expected to share the work and the responsibility.



Informality and seriousness of purpose keynote the activities of Lacquemac.

The Council was made up of elected representatives from each seminar and skill session plus a representative from the Parent's Group. The Council made mistakes, of course, but this was fortunate. We made use of our group representative to voice our opinions. It was good experience for most of us.

#### **Bi-lingualism a Special Feature:**

Good French-English relations are lacking in many of our Canadian communities. Laquenac recognizes this reality. The camp draws together English and French-speaking Canadians with a common interest in community development. The problems of language and difference in approach are resolved without resorting to separate groups on a language basis.

Each camp participant is encouraged to speak in his own language. To speed up the group meeting, 'resumes' are made in French and English. People learn to speak slowly and clearly. After a period of adjustment to hearing the other language, you can understand a great deal without the need of translation. Most important by-product of this part of the Laquemac process is the appreciation for the point of view of others. You realize there is more in common to unite than to divide the two main Canadian cultures.

The atmosphere of give and take at Laquemac, the new skills and understanding, effect changes in our attitudes. We don't return to our jobs and our communities unchanged in our relationships with others. We realize that leadership is as much attitude and understanding as it is the application of skills. At Laquenac no part of the whole is sacrificed. We live and learn through the whole of camp life.

Camp Laquemac is sponsored jointly by the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College and the Extension Department of Laval University. Grants to help finance it are made by the Quebec Department of Youth and Welfare and the Federal Government's Citizenship Branch. Co-directors of the Camp are H. R. C. Avison of Macdonald College and Napoleon LeBlanc of Laval.

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Good ventilation in the bedroom is an aid to sleep. The room should be darkened and the bed furnished with light but warm coverings, if healthy sleep and complete relaxation are to be achieved.

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Dumping articles on the basement stairs is a dangerous practice that often causes serious falls. Poor lighting and lack of a protective railing are other causes of stair falls from which bad fractures may result.

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Most people are exposed to tuberculosis germs during their daily life but, with good powers of resistance, are able to resist them. Periodic chest X-Ray examinations are the safest way to avoid falling victim to the disease.



## Information Please! ★ ★ ★

**This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups will be dealt with here.**

**H**ERE'S some interesting information on how Canada is getting rid of T.B. in her cattle herds. It makes good reading and shows what we can do when we try.

Canada is moving steadily toward the day when her cattle population can be declared free from any serious menace of tuberculosis. This is clearly shown in the latest report on "Bovine Tuberculosis" prepared by Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director General, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Figures given in the report show over half of the cattle in the country are now in accredited areas. That is, in areas in which not more than one-half of one per cent of the cattle were found to be affected with tuberculosis at the last T.B. test. Slightly over half of the remaining cattle are in tested areas which have not yet reached accredited status or areas where the accreditation has expired.

Since the system of testing cattle for tuberculosis under the Restricted Area Plan was introduced in 1922, there have been 503 Restricted Areas established. All cattle within the boundaries of these areas have had one or more tests and all those showing infection have been removed and slaughtered and compensation paid to their owners. These 503 areas contain 6,354,423 of the estimated total of 8,500,000 cattle in Canada. Removal of infected animals and cleaning up and disinfection of the premises on which they were kept has brought a marked reduction in the number of infected animals found in later tests.

From 1922 to 1931, a total of 2,327,912 cattle were subjected to the tuberculin test. Of this group 98,355 reacted to the test, were slaughtered, and \$3,376,196 paid to their owners in compensation. This shows 4.2 per cent of the cattle tested were infected with the disease.

In the ten years 1932 to 1941, there were 6,955,049 cattle tested, 139,989 reacted and \$4,000,274 was paid in compensation. Although three times as many cattle were tested in this period only 2 per cent were found to be infected, or less than half the percentage found in the first ten years.

During the third ten-year period, 1942 to 1951, there were 10,932,868 cattle tested of which 133,132 reacted, or 1.2 per cent, and \$5,252,231 was paid in compensation.

Thus in this thirty years of testing under the area plan, the percentage of reactors has dropped from an average of 4.2 per cent for the first ten years to an average of 1.2 per cent in the last ten.

Tests recorded for the two years since 1951, and ending March 31, 1953, show a further significant drop in the percentage of reactors. There were 3,367,827 cattle tested, 12,764 reacted, or 0.38 per cent, which is actually below the maximum of one-half of one per cent allowed for an Accredited Area.

Less than two million of Canada's cattle population have still to receive the first test. Most of these cattle are in sections where herds are scattered and less subject to infection than in closely populated districts.

Of two restricted areas in Newfoundland, tested in 1951 for the first time, one has already been declared an Accredited Area. The other, with 8,154 cattle tested, had 195 reactors of 2.4 per cent—too high for the area to be Accredited, but considerably below the percentage usually found on the first test in areas of dense cattle population. (In several areas now Accredited for several years, first tests showed 20 to 29 per cent reactors.)

The records indicate that when the remaining cattle have been tested and the reactors removed, a second test will show the entire country can be classed as an Accredited Area within the present definition of the term.

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# The Shepherd's Calendar

by W. H. Hough and S. B. Williams

## October

Sell the cull ewes.

Sell fat market lambs.

Trim around the eyes of close-faced sheep and about the breech and tail.

If lambs are wanted in March put the ram with the breeding flock now. The average length of the gestation period for sheep is about 150 days. The average date of lambing should be calculated from the average date of breeding, that is 10 days after the ram is put in with the breeding flock.

Dust the brisket and chest of the ram with yellow ochre. Repeat the dusting every two or three days. Daily breeding records can be kept by noting the ewes marked each day. After 16 days change the color of the ram marker to red. If many ewes are being marked twice, it would be well to change the ram. After the second 16 days period, change the color marking to black. If many ewes are still being re-marked, it is imperative that the ram be changed if a lamb crop is to be obtained.

Check water supply system. Ewes need one gallon per head daily during the winter and one and one-half gallons or more daily when nursing a lamb. Where



Sell the cull ewes.

electricity is available a water heater will eliminate daily ice chopping during cold weather.

## Making the Most of Manure

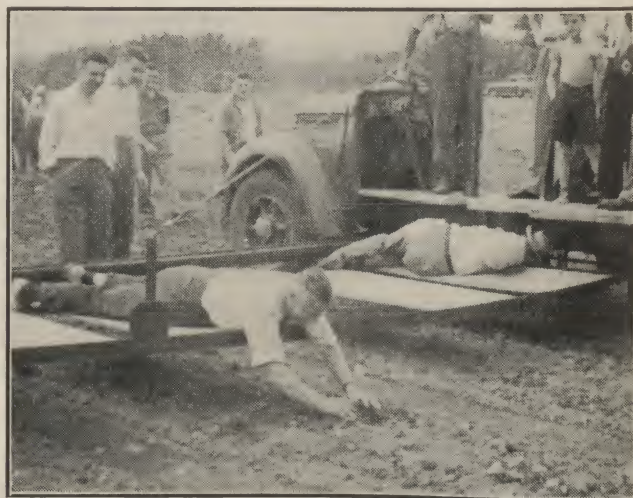
A dairy cow will produce about 21 tons of manure per year, 25 percent urine, and 75 percent feces. Each ton produced, with bedding added, contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 10 pounds of potash. It is best to reinforce this manure with 50 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per ton, making a 10-15-10 fertilizer. The superphosphate also help to prevent loss of nitrogen.

The best results are obtained by placing the manure on the land as soon as possible after it is produced. But where it is necessary to hold the manure for any length of time this can best be done through using a manure pit.

The pit should have a roof to keep out rain and snow, but the sides may be open. The roof may be extended on one end or side of the pit to provide protection for the manure spreader. If the manure pit is to be used in the summer months, it should be screened in to prevent the use of the pit for fly breeding. Doors and construction should be made to permit backing into the pit with the manure spreader, and also provide overhead clearance to permit use of a tractor operated manure loader.

The floor should slope away from the door used for loading, and either to the center or to the opposite end. No drain is provided except when a liquid pit is to be used. A liquid pit used only where bedding is scarce.

In case bedding is short, a farmer must take his choice of: (1) buying additional bedding, (2) purchasing equipment to handle the liquid manure, or (3) losing the fertility of the liquid manure. Most farmers choose to purchase the additional bedding since it makes for a cleaner barn, and a cleaner herd of cows.



Here's a cucumber picker, the only machine of its type in Canada. It is here being demonstrated by Waldo Walsh, deputy minister of agriculture, N.S. The machine is used on the farm of George Eaton, Centreville, N.S., and it can be used for thinning as well as picking.



## Evergreens For Foundation Planting



Well placed plantings take away that bare look from brick walls.

Fashions in garden planting change with styles of architecture and also with time. The desire for evergreen foliage to warm up our winter scene has led us to adopt the current practice of surrounding our houses with coniferous evergreens of various sizes and forms in place of the old deciduous standbys, such as lilacs and spiraea, says R. W. Oliver, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. When used with judgment, these evergreens can set off the lines of a house to good advantage; when indiscriminate use is made of them, headaches may result. Native pines and spruce grow into large trees so that they are ungainly when used around the base of a house and eventually block off too much light. Clipping spoils their natural shape. Cedar is the only native evergreen that can be clipped satisfactorily each year into attractive globe or columnar forms.

Varieties must be chosen that will be, at maturity, the right size and form to provide the correct mass of foliage. Small blue spruce look attractive in the middle of a small lawn but will turn out to be white elephants after eight to ten years.

Where pyramidal or columnar forms are required the pyramid cedar Burk's variety of juniper or a columnar form of *Juniperus scopulorum* are most suitable for average Canadian conditions. In the more favoured areas the Swedish juniper is also useful. If clipped lightly every second year towards the end of the season of active growth, these can all be held within bounds and at maturity should fill a space four feet in diameter and eight to ten feet tall, though they will grow taller if permitted to do so.

For globular forms Mugo pine or globe cedar are best under average circumstances. Some of the dwarf varieties of Norway spruce also grow in almost dome form and in more favoured climates there are suitable varieties of *Chamaecyparis*. The Mugo pines will need to have new

growths pinched in half in late June to keep them from growing straggly.

Large rounded or loose forms are the thread leaf cypress, various forms of cedar like Ellwanger's, vervaen and Wareana, and Pfitzer juniper though this does not grow above four or five feet.

For low spreading mats there are several forms of juniper such as Andora, Waukegan or the tamarisk leaved form of Savins and several others. They have different foliage colour and can be combined effectively.

The Japanese Yew has been left to the last, says Mr. Oliver, because of its extreme value. The evergreens previously mentioned are best grown on the sunny side: yews will grow in shade as well. The others have characteristic forms; the yew can be grown in any form desired because it stands clipping so well. Erect forms can be allowed to grow into tall graceful masses or clipped into set columns. Spreading ones can be allowed to sprawl informally over a large area or clipped to form globes or mounds. It can even be trained effectively as a flat fan against a stone wall. It can be used to good advantage for many purposes except under very hot, dry conditions where junipers are more at home.

### "JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec  
Department of Agriculture*

# Sherbrooke Fair Met The Heat Wave Head On

IT'S cool while you are reading this, but it wasn't cool at Sherbrooke for the 68th Exhibition. As you remember, that was the week when heat records were falling right and left, and a hotter place than the Midway in the middle of the first week of September would have been hard to find. It affected the attendance to a certain extent and made it uncomfortable for those who had to look after all the details of running a big show such as the Sherbrooke Exhibition has grown to be. But apart from the heat, there wasn't anything to find fault with.

Accommodations have been steadily improved on the Exhibition Grounds from year to year, but the work that was done since the last fair has gone a long way to make the grounds one of the most attractive in the country. The Arena building has been vastly improved by the addition of two wings on either side, in which the displays of fruits and vegetables, dairy products, maple sugar, etc. are now shown to much better advantage than formerly. The former Agriculture building, in which these exhibits were displayed in other years, has been taken over by the Provincial Government for the displays of the Departments of Agriculture, Mines and Fisheries. The Codere Building makes a splendid headquarters for the junior club members, with space on the ground floor for the calves, and adequate sleeping quarters for the boys on the second floor, and for offices.



These men — directors and patrons — keep Sherbrooke Fair on the map.



J. A. Ste. Marie had some fine heavy horses to place.

The race track has been completely re-graded to eliminate the perceptible hill that used to be there, and the infield has been cleared so that the horses can be seen properly all the way around. This, plus the lighting plant for night racing, gives Sherbrooke one of the best running tracks in the country. These improvements were made by the Sherbrooke Racing Club.

Not the least useful of the improvements in the Arena building are the new offices, which must make it much easier to look after all the many details of running the Fair. And while we are on the subject of the offices, bouquets to Mr. Manseau and his staff, who are always agreeable and helpful to members of the Press.

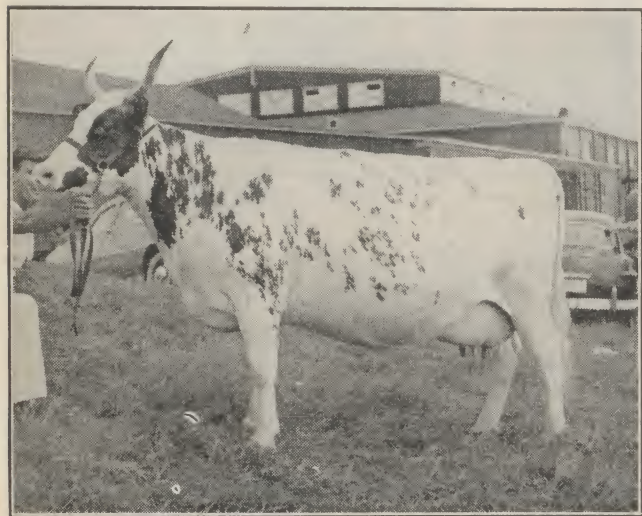
The building improvements were made with funds obtained from a number of sources. Individual directors loaned the Association \$45,000. The Provincial and Federal Governments both made grants, money was borrowed from the local banks, and George Conklin, the Midway mogul, loaned the E.T.A.A. \$50,000 without interest to help the good work.

As the E.T.A.A. president, W. G. MacDougall, pointed out, the Sherbrooke Fair is essentially a community enterprise, and has been so ever since the E.T.A.A. charter was first granted sixty-eight years ago. It was started by a group of people interested in the development of the Eastern Townships, who realized



that a good agricultural show was necessary to promote what was then the chief industry of this part of the province. Although industry has made great strides, particularly in the last few decades, farming still means a great deal to the prosperity of the region, and to this prosperity the Sherbrooke Fair, as a showplace for livestock and farm products, makes a great contribution.

To industry, too, the Sherbrooke Fair serves as a show window, as a tour of the industrial building will demonstrate. Here will be found booths established by Sherbrooke's manufacturers and merchants in which they display their wares, and "machinery row" is crowded with farm implements of all sorts, representing all the well-known makers.



Showing for the last time under the MacGillivray banner was Rosendere Lady 3rd, senior and grand champion Ayrshire. The MacGillivray herd was dispersed on Sept. 21st.

### Livestock Show

A surprising feature of the 1953 fair was the drop in Holstein entries. Besides two exhibitors with only a few entries, five herds were out with 58 head, as against 125 head last year. Ayrshires were represented by 99 head from 6 herds, and there were large representations of Gurnseys, 45 head, Canadians, 53 head, and Jerseys with 104, down from last year's 146.

The sheep show was probably the best ever seen at Sherbrooke. The classes were filled with good animals; few if any could be called typical "tailenders" and competition was keen in every class, with every animal in good shape. Swine and poultry classes were also satisfactory.

### Livestock Results

**Holsteins:** Winning in a class of three 2-year old bulls, Lucien Gosselin's Brown's Abegweit Marcus later took the senior and grand championship. W. K. MacLeod had both reserve championships, the senior on Grand Rang Ajax Tensen and the junior on Aylmer Killarny Lad. Junior and reserve senior went to A. Jacques & Fils on Macdonald R. A. Monarch.

In the female classes Chanbay Farms, showing Chanbay Payne Bonheur for the first time, took the senior and

grand championships with her. MacLeod and Gosselin scored again; MacLeod showed Favourite R. A. Princess for reserve senior and grand, and also had the junior champion. Gosselin's senior calf was junior champion. MacLeod had tops in senior herd and senior get of sire, and Gosselin won the junior herd and get. Chanbay Farm won progeny of dam. MacLeod entries won seven of the regular classes, Gosselin three, Bruno Pepin, Philippe Pepin, Jack Tarte, A. Jacques & Fils and Chanbay Farm one each.

**Ayrshires:** J. W. MacGillivray's herd (now dispersed) dominated the Ayrshire classes, taking six regular classes, three times with both first and second placings, and winning three of the groups, Douglas Johnston of Stanstead taking the senior get and progeny of dam. In the female championships MacGillivray had them all except the junior which went to Johnston, but honours were spread around a little better in the bull classes. Mrs. Lucille Davis had the senior champion, S. A. & V. H. Mount the reserve. John Johnston showed the reserve junior and reserve grand champion, and MacGillivray had the grand champion and the junior. Davis and Johnston entries were always well up in the placings.

**Canadians:** There was no competition for the Fowler entries here; he won all but one of the regular classes and all the championships.

**Gurnseys:** With three exhibitors out with this breed, P. M. Fox of Foster didn't let much get ahead of him. He stood down in only four of the regular classes, won all the groups, all the championships except the reserve junior female which went to Floyd Sanborn of Sweetzburg and the reserve senior which was taken by H. E. W. Farr, also of Sweetzburg.

**Jerseys:** Jersey entries were of uniformly high calibre this year and outnumbered the other breeds. Championship awards were well distributed between the various herds with six taking home ribbons. Pierre Veillon had the senior and grand championship in bull classes on Wendybrook V Master reserve junior on Brampton Belmont Radar, and won the senior herd, senior get and progeny of dam group classes. Mrs. A. R. Virgin had the senior and grand champion female, River North Jester Girl, the reserve junior female, Clematis Goodie Girl, and the best junior herd. The reserve senior and grand bull championship went to B. A. Ryan on Wendyhill Spotlight, and L. Dion had the reserve senior and grand champion cow, Wendyhill Noella. R. Simpson showed Heathfield Showman Royal for junior bull champion, and the junior female was Springmont Radar Gladys for Mrs. Ellen Beit Speyer.

### Sheep Show Excellent

There was real quality in the sheep show this year, and there was competition too, which always makes things more interesting. Chanbay Farm on the shore of Lake Memphremagog were showing in three breeds for the first time, and took some of the ribbons from the Slack Bros. entries, in Southdowns having the champion



ewe and the reserve ram, and the reserve ram in Cheviots, Slack having the other champions in these two breeds. Honours in the individual classes were fairly evenly divided with Slack having the edge. Slack Bros. entries won all the Hampshire Downs championships and most of the classes, and three in Shropshires; J. A. Woodward Estate had the reserve champion ewe here. In the Leicester classes J. E. Lyster had the champion ewe and the reserve ram; F. Stalker had the champion ram and A. Stalker the reserve champion ewe.

There were two exhibitors with Oxfords; N. G. Bennett had the champion ram and Clayton Parsons the reserve, while the order was reversed in the female championships. In the new North Cheviot classes, Slack Bros. had the reserve champion ewe and N. G. Bennett the others.

### Horses

In Clydes, Weeston Duffy. South Durham, showed the only stallions, while Mrs. Speyer had both champion and reserve champion mares. John Stalker also showed, placing second in the classes he entered.

The Belgian classes were better filled, but four in a class was the maximum. The four championship ribbons went to four different exhibitors; for stallions to Elie Chapdelaine of East Angus and, reserve, to F. Gagne of Weedon. The champion mare was shown by B. A. Ryan, and the reserve by Edmond Proteau. Alden Prosley, Gordon Cass, Gerard Smith, Hugh McClary and Donat Lachapelle also led individual classes.

Percheron classes were small, only one animal in some. R. Bernire of Bromptonville had both the championships, Ed. Proteau had the reserve stallion and Gordon Cass the reserve champion mare.

### Wins Scholarship



The French-language farm magazine, *Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs*, offers free tuition and board for a two-year course in agriculture at any of Quebec's agricultural schools to the club member who does best in an oral examination in general farming; the examination is held during the Sherbrooke Fair.

Taking the Diploma Course at Macdonald College this year will be George Pirie of Shawville, who won one of the two coveted scholarship. Teamed with Elwood Hodgins, George placed fourth in the dairy cattle junior judging contest with a team score of 1007 points.

## Sherbrooke's Junior Show



Rhoda Simon and Clifford Baxter are interviewed over the radio by announcer Dick Varney after winning the Provincial honours in dairy cattle judging.

To many a farm boy and girl, Sherbrooke Fair is a name to conjure with, for Sherbrooke is where the Provincial Judging competitions are held to pick judging teams to represent the Province of Quebec at the National Competition at Toronto each November. Young people who have survived local and regional competitions during the summer converge on Sherbrooke early in fair week to pit their knowledge and experience against one another to determine who will win the coveted trip to the Royal.

Competition was keener than usual this year, but when the dust had cleared the Vaudreuil-Hudson team of Rhoda Simon and Clifford Baxter emerged the victors over 21 other pairs, with a total score of 1069 points out of a possible 1200. Close behind came John Oswald and George Pasco of Lachute, with 19 points less; the same number of points that had separated these two teams in the regional finals held earlier. Three members of these teams were high in individual scores; Miss Simon and John Simon had 537 points each, and John Oswald had 532. To break the tie, a supplementary question or two were answered by the two tied for first place, with Miss Simon emerging the victor to win the Stephane Boily Trophy.

The teams that compete at Sherbrooke have earned the trip. Judging contests are first held in the local clubs, and the two top scorers make up a team that represents their club at regional contests, where they meet similar teams from other local clubs. The team that wins the regional contest comes to Sherbrooke to judge against other regional teams and the winner represents the province at Toronto. In the competition the teams place a class of four dairy cows in each breed, give reasons for their placings, and undergo an oral examination on practical farming. All three events count in determining the final score for each pair of judges.



Also going to Toronto to represent Quebec in hog judging is a team from Trois Pistoles, Claude Morency and Conrad Rioux. There were only three teams in the provincial contest. Two sheep teams also came to Sherbrooke, and two young girls, Mariette Proulx and Jeannine Therrien (who is only 15), were winners. Sheep judging is not represented at Toronto, so provincial honours are all they can hope for.

## Splendid Calf Exhibit

Besides the judging contest, the juniors put on a good calf show. This year there were representatives from 18 clubs, showing 79 calves of the three breeds, both purebred and grade. The classes varied from 20 in the junior grade Holsteins to 5 in the junior purebred Ayrshires, and judge Norm. Beach had his work cut to place them all in the allotted time. These young farmers are developing into good showmen; and their interest is whetted by the knowledge that while they are showing each of them is being judged for the way he handles his animal. This year the junior showmanship prize, for exhibitors under 16 years of age, went to Gerald Beaudry of Granby, and in the senior division the winner was Rosaire Nadeau of Waterville. Allen Horner of Cowansville was right behind the winner in the junior class, and Rachel Gosselin of Marbleton was second in the senior section.

Winners in the various sections were:

**Junior:** *Grade Holsteins*, Gilles Lemay, Bromptonville. *Grade Ayrshires*, Anatole Binet, St. Claude. *Purebred Holsteins*, Michel Duranleau, St. Armand. *Purebred Ayrshires*, Fernand Fontaine, St. Armand.

**Senior:** *Holsteins*, Rachel Gosselin, Marbleton. *Ayrshires*, Fernand Petit, Waterville. *Jerseys*, Weldon Hadlock, Brome, 1st, and Austin Hadlock 2nd. *Gurnseys*, Arthur Reynolds, Brome, 1st and Shirley Reynolds 2nd. Lewis Fowler, Richmond, came first with *Canadians*.



The calf club parade is always a feature at Sherbrooke Fair.



Future farmers found machinery row fascinating.



The champion hog judging team: left to right, P. E. Cote, fieldman, Conrad Rioux, Claude Morency and J. P. Fleury, head of 4-H work in Quebec.



Provincial sheep judging champions: Miss Mariette Proulx and Miss Jeannine Therrien shown with Henri Girard, fieldman.



## Shorthorn Breeders Revive The Picnic

A FEW YEARS AGO it would have been a real job to get 25 or 30 Shorthorn breeders together for a field day; but nearly 200 turned up at Mrs. W. C. Pitfield's Saraguay Farm on August 5th for the first Shorthorn picnic that the Quebec club has organized for some time. This is tangible evidence of the strides beef cattle are making in this province, especially when it is realized that this represented those interested in only one breed. While the Eastern Townships breeders predominated, other parts of the province were well represented too, and Ontario's Shorthorn Club vice-president, Grant Campbell, was a welcome visitor.

To start the day's activities, which got under way after lunch on the grounds, Ab. Stoltz, the Shorthorn fieldman for Eastern Canada described the ideal type of beef animal and just what the prospective owner should look for when buying. Prof. L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College did the same for the dual-purpose animal, and J. J. Gautreau of the Provincial Department of Agriculture repeated both talks in French.

With this information fresh in mind, the guests went to work to judge two classes each of beef and dual-purpose animals, the examples of the former being supplied by the Pitfield herd, while Mrs. Peter Williamson's animals were used for the other. As usual, there were separate competitions for the adults and for the young people; in the adult class Donat Salvas, the Richmond agronome, scored a neat 100%. Rufus Fisher, Barrington, Ross Edwards, Hillhurst and Mrs. Rufus Fisher also earned prizes. Charlie Warner of Lennoxville led the juniors, closely followed by Ardyth Painter of Island Brook and Liz. McElrae of Lennoxville. Other juniors winning prizes were Merlin Scholes, Douglas Page, Lois Forgrave, Morma Westgate, Mark Waldron,



Practically everybody took part in the judging contest.

Dorothy Fisher, Carl Lowry, Mariette Perrault, Audrey Hoy, Bill Thompson, Graydon Lowry, Lynn Forgraves, Larry Lowry, Roland Godbout, Roger Montgomery, Flavien French, Roger Roy, Earl Boyd and Denis Côté.

It was quite a day for Lix. McElrae, for besides her judging prize she held the winning ticket on the calf that was donated by Mrs. Pitfield to be raffled. The proceeds are being used for calf club work in Quebec.

Speechmaking ended the day. George McGibbon, the president of the Canadian Dual-purpose Association, stressed that he could see no reason for doubting the rosy future for beef breeding in Quebec. His advice was to strive toward producing the biggest animal possible consistent with good quality; it is the big animal the butcher is interested in. Grant Campbell was interested to see so many young people taking an active part in the programme, and was much impressed with the quality of the stock on display at the picnic. He felt that breeders would do well to aim toward quality stock rather than trying to build up too big herds. He, too, could see nothing but promise for the future of the business.

J. P. Fleury congratulated the juniors for their turnout and was obviously pleased to see so much interest on their part. As an example of the growing popularity of beef in Quebec, he pointed out that his department had placed more beef than dairy bulls with clubs this year; 23 in all.

As president of the Quebec Club, Ted Bennett has master of ceremonies for the day, and his closing remarks left no doubt in anyone's mind how much the club members appreciated the time and effort that Mrs. Pitfield and her committee had put in to make the day the success it undoubtedly was.



Prof. L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College demonstrates the good points to look for in selecting a beef bull.



# Waterloo Fair Broke Records



**W**ATERLOO is fortunate in having such a fine set of buildings in which to stage its annual fall fair. The arena (used as a hockey rink in the winter) is ideal for judging livestock classes, and there is plenty of room for spectators. The floor space is plenty large enough for several breeds to be judged at the same time without interfering with one another, and this helps to get the judging programme finished in good time. The open sheds at the back of the grounds which house the animals could be uncomfortable in wet weather, but they are kept spotless and with sunny days such as favoured this year's fair, no complaints could be found with the accommodations.

This is an old-established fair, but it is not creaking with age. Good organization is evident on all sides and everything possible is done to make it pleasant for exhibitors and visitors alike by president Garret Chapman and his committee of directors.

One feature that made it easy to follow the livestock judging in the arena was the intelligent use that was made of the excellent public address system. The announcers took pains to broadcast the results of the judging of each class promptly and clearly and the spectators who were following the judging and marking their programmes were never in doubt as to who placed where.

The exhibits of fruit, vegetables and food would have done credit to a much larger fair; the size of the fruit exhibit, especially, reflected the growing interest in fruit growing in this part of the province. The upper floor of the building in which these exhibits were housed is laid out so as to make it easy to see the exhibits without exposing them to handling or pilfering; one could hardly have been blamed for wanting to sample some of the bread, cakes and other foodstuffs that made a mouth-watering display.

All the standard dairy breeds were represented; naturally the classes were, for the most part, relatively small,

but quality was not lacking. Roland Gladu didn't let many firsts escape him, but J. Demaigue of Fulford and R. Beerwort of Brome had the senior bull and the junior bull respectively.

L. de Garston of East Farnham L. K. Eden of Foster and H. Hadlock of Fulford were all showing fine specimens of the Jersey breed. The former dominated in the championships and other classes; Eden had the junior champion female and Hadlock was also in the running.

Mrs. Davis, Fulford, J. W. McGillivray, Knowlton and Willi Paquette of Granby were all showing Ayrshires with Paquette showing the junior and grand championship bull. He also won the Bank of Commerce trophy for the best display of cattle at the show. But it was not all one-sided and the other competitors shared in the championship and other awards.

Gurnseys were represented by the herds of P. N. Fox, J. Lataille, H. W. Farr and Geo. Sabourin. Most of the top awards went to the Farr entries, including the bull championships.

Only two Canadian herds, those of Geo. Duquette of Fulford and A. Edoin of Bedford, with honours being fairly evenly divided, though Edoin had both grand champions.

On the closing day of the fair over 8000 passed through the gate to set a new record for a single day, and attendance for the three days of the fair was higher than ever before. Those who came for the fun of the fair enjoyed themselves along the Midway and at the horse races, saw displays of farm machinery or wandered in and out of the booths of the local merchants which were located along the sides of the Arena building. The heavy traffic heading toward Waterloo along Route 1 Sunday afternoon was proof positive that Waterloo Fair was a magnet for a great number of people, and the directors saw to it that none were disappointed.



Hard at work are Mrs. O. P. Qwilliams, Mrs. M. B. Williams, of the Fair board, and the judge, Mrs. Gordon Brown.



## Veterinary Topics

by D. G. Dale, D.V.M.

### Long Term Storage Of Bull Semen

A FILM produced by the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College was one of the most interesting features of the recent 3-day American Veterinary Medical Association Convention in Toronto. The 20-minute feature illustrated all of the technical steps involved in deep freezing bull semen for long term storage. The semen is obtained in the usual way by use of the artificial vagina. The sample is then checked for sperm motility, abnormal cells, etc., and is then slowly chilled to ordinary refrigerator temperature. The next step involves mixing the chilled semen with one of the semen extenders or diluents. The O.V.C. workers had selected boiled filtered milk as the most satisfactory agent.

The diluted semen is then carefully mixed with correct proportions of glycerin. Great care is exercised during these steps to ensure that the sperm cells are not exposed to sudden changes in temperature. The actual

deep freezing method is accomplished by standing vials containing the prepared semen in a dish that contains alcohol. Pieces of dry ice are then carefully added to the alcohol and temperature readings checked continually. The rate of temperature fall has to be carefully controlled and the complete freezing procedure takes several hours. The final temperature of the semen is  $-79^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The vials of semen are then removed from the alcohol bath and stored in a special deep freeze unit that will maintain a constant temperature of  $-79^{\circ}\text{C}$ . To enable the frozen semen to be transported special insulated shipping boxes have been designed.

Experimenting with this new procedure, the Ontario group have found that in some cases the frozen semen has produced even better conception rates than unfrozen samples of the same ejaculate. The question of how long it is possible to store semen in its frozen state and still retain its fertilizing power is one for which there is no answer at present. Up to the present time it has been kept as long as eight months and still proved capable of settling cows. Some investigators feel that there may be no limit to the storage time. If this proves to be so some rather interesting problems will be raised for the animal husbandryman, geneticist, and farm economist. For example, in theory a bull used conservatively could produce enough semen in one year to artificially inseminate about 10,000 cows. Under present insemination techniques this figure is of course

not even approached since semen is only obtained as it is required, and up until now there has been no method of storing any excess. If we theorize further that the useful life of a bull might be about ten years, then we find that 100,000 inseminations are possible from this one animal. Even if we speculate on a very low conception rate, it would still be possible in theory to have 50,000 offspring from this one sire.

It is not likely that the use of deep frozen semen will become routine in all artificial units in the immediate future as the necessary refrigeration equipment is quite costly. However, in all probability the time is not far distant when cows will be inseminated with semen from bulls that have themselves become bully-beef months or years previously.

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## Dampness Kills Bees...

Honey-bees like sunshine outside and clean, fresh air inside the hive, and, under natural conditions, have practised air-conditioning for centuries. Unfortunately, they are unable to cope with some artificial conditions in which they are wintered in cold climates.

Normally, bees change the air in the hive by fanning with their wings but in low temperatures they become too inactive to do that.

When bees are wintered in ordinary hives with entrances close to the ground and covered with snow, there is only a little movement of air inside. Excess moisture accumulates and creates a condition injurious to the bees.

Tests indicate that much of the loss caused by dampness and mildew can be prevented. Bees can be assisted by feeding early enough to allow them to thoroughly ripen and cap the stores before the temperature drops too low. The bees may take syrup from the feeder pail and store it in the combs at temperatures too low for them to ripen and cap it. Any such stores remaining uncapped during the winter are likely to be diluted with moisture from the atmosphere within the hive and consequently become unfit as a winter feed.

When combs of honey are used for winter stores, sufficient syrup should be fed to enable the bees to complete any partly filled areas.

Suitable ventilation should also be provided. If bottom entrances are used quilts of warm material or inner covers with ventilating opening should be put on top of the frames and a loose insulating material on top of that. There should also be a well ventilated air-space between the insulation and the cover of the wintering case. Colonies being wintered in more than one storey should be given a small (one bee-way) top entrance.

The presence of mould in the spring indicates that the method of preparing hives for the winter should be modified.

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## Sheep Fashions Change

Is a heavy wool cover on the face of sheep a desirable feature? This is a question to which the Sheep Section in the Animal Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, has been seeking an answer in the Shropshire breed for the past three years. Two types of Shropshires, one open-face, and the other close-face, have been under test in a breeding and selection program.

According to W. H. Hough of the Sheep Section, the two types have differed materially in important production characteristics. The open face type has consistently produced lambs that were heavier at birth, at 28 days, at weaning, and as yearlings. The birth grades have been higher and lamb mortality lower in the open-face

group, indicating the superiority of this type in vigour and livability.

In a breeding trial for cross-bred market lamb production, open and close-face Shropshire rams were mated to Western range ewes. The lambs sired by the open-face type rams were heavier and more vigorous at birth, heavier at 28 days old, reached market weight at a younger age, had heavier carcass weights, and a higher percentage of Grade "A" carcasses than the lambs sired by the close-face rams.

While it has been indicated that the open-face type of Shropshire has definite advantages over the close-face type, the latter appeared to excel in mutton conformation.





## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### Country Women at Work



This picture, taken on the campus of Toronto University, shows the flags of all nations represented at the conference, with the blue and white flag of the United Nations in the centre. Carried by Junior Women's Institute members of Ontario these were used in the processional at the opening ceremony in Convocation Hall.

**A**N international convention! How can one ever tell the story! A panorama of colour, of sound, of scenes, unrolled across the span of ten thrilling days! A time of neighbourly chat with the woman on your right, only to find she comes from Natal, with the one on your left—a home in Finland; or, as the groups change it may be Ceylon or Scotland, Germany or Eire: an ever-revolving pattern but all concerned with the same things, all with a love of home and family, and all animated with a common purpose—to make their home, their country, the world a better place for the country woman.

This, then, was the convention. A place where delegates from 25 countries of the world, meeting in Toronto, Aug. 12-23, sat down together to talk over problems, which, surprisingly, were so alike; to work out methods of dealing with them; and to plan for a still greater exchange of ideas and programs in the future in an effort to find an answer to the question posed as the theme for the conference, "How can the country-woman as an individual and through her society take a more active part in international work?" And when, at the opening ceremony, a processional of the flags of all nations represented there, with the United Nations in the lead, entered the Hall to the words of the "International Hymn" sung to the tune of "Finlandia" by that vast throng, over 1000

strong, one could not help but feel a unity of purpose and a determination that augured well for the striving for that answer.

#### More About This Opening

This was held in Convocation Hall, Toronto University, and the flags mentioned above were placed at the back of the stage, a colourful and appropriate setting for the ceremony. These were carried in by members of the Ontario Junior Women's Institutes, with precision and dignity. (These same groups acted as ushers, guides and pages at all times and places, making a fine contribution to the smooth-running conference.) National groups were attired in costume, adding much to the spirit of the occasion.

Emphasizing the spirit of unity that permeated the gathering, the ACWW president, Mrs. Sayre, in her address stated the compelling need of our time is to bring some sense of unity to a chaotic world, to build spillways of understanding that channel emotions and feelings into constructive paths. "We have no alternative in this world but to learn to live together", she said and went on to speak of the world food situation and the work of the



Newly-elected Officers of the A.C.W.W.W. photographed after their election in Toronto, at the Seventh Triennial Conference. Left to right are front: Mrs. Dahlerup-Peterson (Denmark); Lady Coomaraswamy (Ceylon); Mrs. A. M. Berry (Australia) new president; Mrs. Hugh Summers (Fonthill, Ont.); Mrs. Ian Macdonald (U.S.A.). Rear: Miss Beryl Hearnden (England); Mrs. Kleyn-Menalda (Holland); Mrs. Elema-Bakker (Holland); Miss M. E. Payne (Australia); Mrs. Olufine Riseng (Norway) and Mrs. George Apperson (U.S.A.).



UN Specialized Agencies. "To bring peace is also a matter of dealing with problems that have bread and butter meaning", she continued. "You, who are here, represent those who provide food for the world's dinner tables". Mrs. Sayre concluded her talk by saying, "It should be the role of every woman to lay one stone in the wall of world friendship, and to lay it securely".

Mrs. Hugh Summers, F.W.I.C. president, presided and the Minister of Education for Ontario, the Hon. W. J. Dunlop spoke briefly and officially opened the Conference. Mr. Trueman, of the Federal Department of Agriculture brought greetings and a welcome on behalf of the University was given by Prof. F.C.A. Jeanneret. Flowers on the platform were in memory of Mrs. Hoodless, founder of the Women's Institute, and Mrs. E. Smith, president of the first Institute. A pleasing feature was the presentation of corsages of native orchids, flown in from New Zealand, to Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Summers and Mme Cadrin, the ceremony performed by Miss Amy Kane, ACWW vice-president from that country.

### Round Table Discussions

Perhaps it was here, more than anywhere else, when delegates were given the chance to "speak their minds" freely in discussion groups, that this sharing of problems, solutions and ideas was of greatest value. Experts were on hand in consultative capacity and the wide range of topics covered every aspect of rural living in "ACWW" countries. There were eight of them in all and a list of the topics, with names of chairmen, will show the scope of this section of the conference.

1. Problems and Programs of Rural Women in less developed areas (including organization of rural women and extension of ACWW). Chairman: Lady Coomaraswamy, Burma.



A group of Delegates from Commonwealth Countries pose together at Stoney Creek, birthplace of the world wide movement. *Left to right are:* Mrs. A. Fawcus, East Africa; Mrs. A. Berry, Australia; Begum H. Malik, Pakistan; Mrs. K. Emberley, Stoney Creek; Lady Coomaraswamy, Ceylon; A. Kane, New Zealand; Lady Wilson, Kenya.

2. Technical Assistance Programs (including Rural Home Economics). Chairman: Mme J. B. Cadrin, Canada.

3. Education of Rural Youth and the part of the Family in training for World Understanding. Chairman: Mrs. A. M. Berry, Australia. (Mrs. Thomson, Q.W.I., was secretary here.)

4. Ways and Means of spreading information about UN and its Agencies. Chairman: Miss Grace Frysinger, U.S.A.

5. Adult Education Programs for ACWW Societies (including citizenship and raising standards of living). Chairman: Mrs. A. Fawcus, Kenya.

6. Discussion of the economic problems of people on the land, bearing in mind that the production of food is agriculture's particular contribution to peace. Chairman: Mrs. A. C. Purcell, Canada.

7. Conservation of natural resources (including fauna and flora). Chairman: A. Stuart, South Africa.

8. International Exchange Programs — persons, programs and letters. Chairman: Mrs. Kleyn-Menalda van Schouwenberg, the Netherlands.

In the next issue of the Journal some of the findings will be reported — much of the "meat" of the conference.

### Committees

The business connected with the administration of the ACWW for the next triennial period was planned in the usual four committees, set up for this purpose. These were also most international in character, as each delegation was asked to divide its representation among them as evenly as possible. Here again, only the briefest reference can be made to this part of the agenda. Some of the more important recommendations will be reported in a latter issue. The Constitution Committee was chaired



Saris were the chosen dress of many delegates attending the ACWW Conference opening party at the Royal York. In this colorful foursome, are left to right Mrs. Marjorie De Mel, Ceylon, in green and gold, Begum Am-in-ud-din, Pakistan, in white with scarlet embroidery, Lady Coomaraswamy, Ceylon, in iridescent red-gold and Begum Malik, Pakistan, in deep green and gold.





Mrs. A. M. Berry, Queensland, new president of ACWW. Mrs. Berry has held high office in her own land, led the Australian delegation to the Copenhagen conference and has been one of the ACWW vice-presidents. She has studied rural conditions abroad, "with keen observance and understanding". This coupled with an intense in people fits her for this important position. Mrs. Berry owns and operates a 42,000 acre sheep station, "not such a job as in this country" she says, "where sheep can be outside all year round".

by Mrs. Kleyn, the Netherlands; Finance, Mrs. Kennedy, Scotland; Policy, Miss M. E. Payne, Australia; Publicity and Publications, Miss Laura Lane, U.S.A. Q.W.I. members may be interested in hearing how their delegates were divided. Mrs. LeBaron, as president and leader of the delegation sat in on the Policy Committee, accompanied by Lady Nuttal the Q.W.I. representative on the ACWW Executive Committee. Mrs. Harvey, Constitution; Mrs. Thomson, Finance and Mrs. Ellard, Publicity and Publications. Recommendations coming from their meetings were brought before the entire conference at the closing plenary sessions. Many of them brought forth lively discussions with the result not all were passed—but more of this later, as mentioned above.

#### Resolutions

These reflected the same pattern, most representative of all countries, as all had been sent in well in advance for printing in the agenda. General support for the forest policies of FAO; Ask UNESCO to give universal attention to basic and fundamental education of young women and girls in underdeveloped areas; Reaffirm support of the objectives of UN, urging "effort be increasingly used to provide Technical Assistance to underdeveloped countries"; Reaffirm sympathy with the International Wheat Agreement; Record the view that all programs of all international agencies should be aimed at the sharing of knowledge so that all people can help themselves through their own human and natural resources; That all peoples be educated to appreciate the relationship between output and the standard of living; and lastly, "That freedom from want, freedom of thought, freedom of expression and freedom of conscience for all individuals be accepted as the fundamental concept of peace by the ACWW".

#### Addresses

Not many addresses, as such, were given during the conference, but high on the list come the two given by Mrs. Sayre, the first at the opening session in Convoca-

tion Hall, already mentioned, and the other on Canada Day. On this later date she spoke directly to the women of Canada, who filled the Maple Leaf Gardens almost to capacity, coming in by the thousands from all over the country for this occasion. Pointing out that this was the largest conference ever held, in point of numbers, since the 1936 triennial in Washington, she went on to say it was greater in the number of countries represented, evidence of the growth of ACWW. "From this meeting", she continued, "emissaries of goodwill will return to their homes in every part of the world, with a better understanding of your vast and dynamic country (Canada) and with warm appreciation for the friendliness and generous hospitality of your people". Mrs. Sayre felt the Canadian conference was also significant because the ACWW had grown out of the ideas of two Canadian women; Mrs. Hoodless, who formed the first Institute and Mrs. Watt, who conceived the idea of uniting all these groups in all countries into an international body. "Adelaide Hoodless was not just a woman" stated the speaker, "she was a woman *plus* a great idea and today the movement flourishes because she stood for an idea which was important to the world." The ACWW today is three things: a fellowship, a movement and a vision, she declared, and whether women are called *femme* or *frauen* they care for their homes and their families; whether Christian, or Moslem, or Hindu, they believe in the importance of the things of the spirit.

Enlarging on the ACWW, what it does and what it stands for, Mrs. Sayre went on to say "When you join your local society you drop a pebble into a pool. When you look down you can see circles form, grow larger, and then widen until you finally have to strain your eyes to see where the last one disappears. The first circle you see clearly. It is your own branch or club, with its committees and programs. You get a glimpse of its underlying



At a Get-Together party held on the opening evening, delegates from many lands exchanged greetings. *Left to right are:* Begum Am-in-ud-in of Pakistan, Mrs. Marie Waiboer, Kleiwegs, Holland, Mrs. Bessie Gray, Sarnia, Ont., Mrs. Fritz Hay, Norway, and Begum Malik, Pakistan.



purposes but mostly you are aware of your own friends and what you are doing together. Now, as least, you can identify the largest circle of all which curves away to take in the globe itself—the ACWW. When you dropped the pebble into the pool you identified yourself with the world and with the ideas and beliefs of the ACWW. Does that not stir your imagination and pride?" Mrs. Sayre concluded her stirring address with this quotation from Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, "Nothing is more wanted today than the creation of a deep fellowship which will enable men everywhere to feel that in his hopes and strivings he is not alone. *This is your ACWW*!"

And no one who heard her will ever forget her stirring words at the closing session. "Now is the time to look at the future in the ACWW. Let us work for (1) More knowledge of and better participation in its purposes. (2) Translate ideas into action. (3) Test your worth by your growth as you move towards the goal of improving the lot of country women. (4) Always have faith in the future". Mrs. Sayre concluded by asking all to make this dedication "Lo, I would have fainted utterly if I had not believed I would see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living".

An address of welcome was given by Premier Leslie Frost at the formal dinner given by the Province of Ontario the second night of the Conference. Enlarging on the material resources of his own province he went on to say, "What we do here is indicative of the rest of Canada", but stressed it is not material things that are most important, human values and human character cannot be measured in dollars and cents. He felt Canada has made two important contributions to the world (1) the fact that two races could get along together (2) that two nations could live side by side in peace—both inspiring things for the rest of the world to witness. "It is the things of the spirit that count" were his closing words.

Representing the Federal Government at the opening ceremony, was Howard Trueman of the Department of Agriculture. Welcoming the delegates to Canada, he expressed the government's interest in the ACWW and went on to explain the areas in which the government had legislative and administrative authority and its relationship with FAO. Mention was also made of the Consumer Section.

The Canadian Government was again represented by Hon. Stuart Garson who attended Canada Day. Speaking at the afternoon portion of the program he complimented the ACWW on its work in Conservation and stated "Few organizations have a better grasp of the essentials of our national life than your members". Commenting on the conference theme, Mr. Justice Garson said women with their sense of Spiritual values can make an important contribution to technical assistance for underdeveloped countries. "Who can better appreciate what can safely and beneficially be changed and what values must be retained", he said in closing.



Three Norwegian women attending the Conference wore native costumes of three regions of their country. Left to right are: Mrs. D. Moystad, Mrs. Olaug Hay, and Mrs. G. Saeverud.

Another interesting address was that given by Mrs. M. Greiss, Egypt. Stating hers was an agricultural country, where three fourths of its population work on the land, she said "Our country has a long and proud tradition, whose citizens are now aroused to the need for development and reform, especially in the rural areas". Mrs. Greiss outlined the land reforms and health program now being instituted and the plan to be carried out by the Government and UNESCO, known as Fundamental Education. A Centre will be established where leaders can be trained, the building and facilities furnished by the government and the staff by UNESCO. "The Egyptian people realize the co-operation of UN", she concluded, "and we are most thankful to the great help given by the different nations".

#### Election of Officers

Several changes were made on the slate of officers, as many had completed their second consecutive term, the allotted time. Mrs. Alice Berry, Australia, succeeds Mrs. Sayre as president. Area Vice-presidents are Mrs. Evelyn Klein-Menalda van Schouwenburg, The Netherlands; Lady de Soysa, Ceylon; Miss Amy Payne, Australia; Mrs. George Apperson, U.S.A.; Mrs. Olufine Rieseng, Norway; Mrs. Hugh Summers, Canada; Mrs. Stofberg, South Africa.

Vice-Presidents at large: Lady Coomaraswamy, Burma; Mrs. Dahlerup-Peterson, Denmark; Mrs. Ian Macdonald, U.S.A.

Elected Members: Mrs. O. Davies, England; Mrs. D. Elema-Bakker, The Netherlands; Miss Beryl Hearnden, England; Mrs. N. Kennedy, Scotland; Madame Thorma, Estonia; Miss Toynbee, England.

Mrs. Dorothy MacGrigor, England, was reappointed Hon. Treasurer and Miss E. Pratt, Hon. Secretary. (The term "honorary" is used in a different sense in that country, it means they are the ones that *do all the work*.)

Elected members of the Executive Committee are as follows: Chairman: Lady Binney, Tasmania; Mrs. C.



Cornell, England; Mrs. Karsten, Denmark, Mrs. Putland van Someren, Netherlands, Lady Worsley-Taylor, England. Constituent societies may each appoint one representative to this committee in addition to the elected members, the selection left entirely to the groups themselves. Lady Nuttall, Chichester, England, will remain as Q.W.I. representative, a post she has filled with distinction.

(Sorry—no more room. Canada Day cannot be told in a few words so will be held over with entertainments and the items specified in this story. A few talks were given by experts attending the round table discussions. These will also be covered in the next installment. Complete text of two addresses by Mrs. Sayre and that of Mrs. Greiss are in the office and will be loaned to any branch on request.)

## The Month With The W.I.

Planning the various entertainments for the ACWW delegates is mentioned several times in this month's news. You will have seen by the press how successful these were, and the visitors were so thrilled with the country and its hospitality.

Still talking about the convention and the Leadership Training Course. The latter, particularly, should yield much material for many fruitful discussions.

**Argenteuil:** *Arundel* had as guest speaker Rev. G. Phillipps, chaplain of the Montreal prison, who gave a talk on his work. *Brownsburg* members canvassed for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. *Frontier* presented a gold coloured wool blanket to a golden wedding "bride". *Jerusalem-Bethany* held their meeting at Mrs. R. Blakely's summer house, with a musical program featuring favorite songs sung by Mrs. Blakely. *Lakefield* held a Stanley Brush demonstration. A presentation was made to a couple celebrating their golden wedding. *Pioneer* had a talk by Mrs. Lamontagne and examples of work done at the L.T. Course were on display. *Upper Lachute* and *East End* had a white elephant sale.

**Bonaventure:** *Marcil* is assisting representatives from Port Daniel and Shigawake W.I.'s in preparing for the School Fair. *Port Daniel* is making plans for the annual tea and sale. *New Richmond* had a course in Painting for Pleasure. *Restigouche* had an exchange of house plants and slips. The Hong Kong Branch B.S.L. gave the W.I. \$70 for assistance with the canteen on Coronation Day. *Shigawake* has received acknowledgments of a generous bundle of used cotton sent to the Cancer Society. *Port Daniel-Shigawake* JWI was entertained at the home of Mrs. O. Watt. The president and Secretary, Janice LeGrand and Shirley Sweetman, attended the JWI Camp at Bury.

**Châteauguay-Huntingdon:** *Aubrey-Riverfield* had a picnic with the *Howick* branch. Plans were made for the School Fair in *Howick*. *Dundee* held a quiz on cakes and

nuts. *Franklin* is planning its first school fair, and helped with the yearly W.I. booth at the County Fair. *Howick* entertained the *Aubrey-Riverfield* W.I. *Huntingdon* held a picnic with *Dundee* as guest and made plans for the booth at the local fair. *Orms town* had Mrs. J. D. Lang as guest speaker on the subject, "The Organization of ACWW and its Aims". *Hemmingford* only reports its plans for meeting ACWW delegates.

**Compton:** *Bury* heard a paper "Old Days in Bury", by Mrs. L. D. Macleod. The branch catered to the JWI Rally. New steps have been added to the Rock Garden and help given with the Dental Clinic. *Bookbury* also helped the Dental Clinic by giving \$5. A paper, "Hills of Hatley" was read by the president, Mrs. Thibodeau. *Canterbury* saw coloured slides on China shown by Rev. Mr. Jones, *Cookshire* and Mrs. F. G. Bennett gave a broadcast on MacKenzie King. The W.I. sponsored a party for the children and \$10 was donated to *Bury* School Fair. *East Clifton* sponsored the showing of pictures followed by the sale of lunches, and again assistance was given the Dental Clinic by a donation of \$5. *Scots town* members were invited to spend the day with Mrs. Scarth at her summer cottage in Beebe.

**Gatineau:** *Aylmer East* sent the monthly box to an adopted family in England, also clothes and quilt to Korea and comforts to a local boy in Korea. *Eardley* held Grandmother's Day, featuring talks on "Pioneer Days as told by my Grandmother", and a discussion on "Pioneer Home Treatments for the Ailing". A paper, "The Old Washing Machine", was read. *Rupert* held a tea and sale in aid of branch funds, realizing \$85 and \$10 was voted to CARE for a parcel of baby food for Korea. The collection at the annual Memorial Day service totalled \$114. This will be used for the upkeep of the cemetery. *Wakefield* sponsored the second annual Garden Party in aid of the *Gatineau Memorial Hospital*, realizing \$634 and a tag day managed by two W.I. members brought a further \$85 for the fund. *Wright* has appointed a member to make monthly reports on Consumer's Guide.

**Mégantic:** *Inverness* held a sewing course under Miss Campbell. Three judges for the school children's gardens were chosen and \$25 donated for prizes at the School Fair. The sum of \$4 was given for prizes at the Horticulture Exhibition. A member has been appointed to look after the Bulletin Board.

**Missisquoi:** *Cowansville* reports a picnic was held at Knowlton's Landing. *Fordyce* heard a talk "Teen Agers" given by Mrs. Bromby, Convenor of Education.

**Richmond:** *Cleveland* held a tea towel contest (with prizes) with the towels sold by auction, netting \$4.60. *Denison's Mills* held a food sale netting \$30. A card party was also held to raise money for further repairs to the Community Hall. *Melbourne Ridge* presented a corsage to each grandmother, guests at the meeting, and



gave \$5 to a needy family. *Richmond Hill* held a food sale. *Richmond Y.W.I.* planned a picnic for members and their families and made arrangements for a First Aid Course. A contest and auction of date squares, brought \$10, which was doubled by donations and sent to the county treasury. *Spooner Pond* held a Chinese auction which added the sum of \$16 to the funds. The county presidents, Mrs. A. Paige attended the meeting and spoke on the W.I. A new member was enrolled. *Shipton* held a picnic at Dennison's Mills Pond, also an ice cream social. A Teen Age dance was sponsored and a card party netted \$9.40.

**Sherbrooke:** Ascot heard a talk on the "McLennan Travelling Library", given by Mrs. A. Coates. Mrs. Coates stated that any assistance would be appreciated. *Brompton* heard a reading "Progress of Denman College" given by Mrs. Donald Collins, convenor of Education.



Did you ever stop to think how these fellows must get tired taking down and putting up the Midway?

Miss Verna Hatch read a letter from Mrs. Dickens of England thanking the branch for a food parcel. *Belvidere* held a rummage sale. An article "The Corn Borer" was read by the Convenor of Agriculture and a subscription to the *Sherbrooke Record* was sent to an invalid friend. *Cherry River* made plans for entertaining the county meeting and an ice cream social netted \$11. *Lennoxville* members received a Gloxinia leaf to plant, from Mrs. Fowler of the Ways and Means. At next July's meeting the plants grown from same will be judged and prizes given. *Milby* held a social evening and Mrs. Fred Green gave a demonstration on smocking to a large group in the W.I. Club Room.

**Stanstead:** Way's Mills had an illustrated talk by Miss Frances Crook of Ayer's Cliff on her trip to England. The W.I. booth at Ayer's Cliff Fair is being supported. A gift was presented to a member and husband who are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

**Vaudreuil:** *Cavagnal* held their annual Hobby show,

tea and home cooking sale at Mowatt Hall, Hudson, with total takings amounting to \$95. Some of this will be used for prizes for the children's gardens being inspected and judged this month. *Harwood* branch gave a picnic for sixty seven mothers and children. This was held on the grounds of the Christian Children's Home through the kindness of Rev. and Mrs. Martin.

## Mac Grad Wins A.I.C. Scholarship

One of the coveted scholarships of the Agricultural Institute of Canada has been awarded to G. H. Clark, a graduate of the class of 1951. Mr. Clark will continue post-graduate studies in genetics at the University of Wisconsin, where he has already qualified for the M.Sc. degree.

Seven scholarships were awarded this year to students selected from a field of 37 applicants on the basis of proven research ability and the intention to devote their full time to study. Funds for these scholarships are contributed by industrial and business firms interested in the future of Canadian agriculture. Eighty-seven awards have been made since the scheme started and the total investment of funds to date is over \$80,000. This is a sizeable contribution toward meeting the growing demand for highly trained technical agriculturists, but well qualified technicians are still in short supply in many branches of the profession.

The other six scholarships were awarded to J. G. T. Chillcott (O.A.C.), J. W. Ketcheson (O.A.C.), J. C. Gilson (Man.), J. A. Robertson (Man.), L. B. Keith (Alta.) and R. A. Smith (B.C.). Five of the winners will do their advanced work at universities in the United States, the other two remaining in Canada, but all of them plan to return to permanent positions in Canada on completion of their studies.

## LAB. WORK IN THE SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS



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## THE COLLEGE PAGE

### The Macdonald Clan

*Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students*

## Record Enrollment In School For Teachers

**M**ORE than two hundred and fifty candidates applied for admission to the School for Teachers this year. This is an increase of fifty over last year and is the largest enrolment in the history of the school since the one-year courses were inaugurated in 1933. There are a number of reasons for the improvement—new courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education, improved salaries, greater interest in teaching—and it is encouraging to know that the increased enrolment has been possible without any reduction in entrance standards.

Even the spacious facilities of Macdonald College have been severely taxed in recent years and both classroom and residence accommodation will now be inadequate. Lectures will have to be repeated in sectional groups and some classes will be held in the Assembly Hall. A larger number of students from Montreal and the Lakeshore will be forced to commute and others will be required to board in nearby homes. The arrangements for practice teaching, most of which is carried on in Montreal, will require the services of a larger staff of supervisors and assisting teachers. With careful planning and the wholehearted cooperation of the staff the program of the

school will be carried on this year but new facilities must be provided before next session.

The improvement in teacher enrolment comes at a most opportune time. The attendance figures in the Protestant schools of Quebec show an increase of more than fifteen thousand since 1946 and it is estimated that this trend will be maintained throughout the present decade. The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal has already adopted plans for providing one hundred new classrooms each year during the next five years. This means, of course, that at least one hundred new teachers will be required. The present enrolment of two hundred and fifty will by no means meet the demand for teachers next April when school boards will require more than three hundred to fill the vacancies that may be expected. In recent years the teacher shortage has been most serious in rural schools and it is disturbing to note that the number of candidates from rural Quebec has declined sharply during the past twenty years. Schools which used to provide a large number of candidates for the teaching professions now send more graduates into business and industry with the result that they now do not supply enough candidates for teaching to meet their own needs. Consequently something must be done in our rural communities to encourage a greater number of the best students to enter teaching and to make certain that teaching conditions in rural schools are such as to attract them back after graduation.

While, therefore, we must be encouraged by the present trend and we may feel confident that our policies are being vindicated by the greater interest in teaching, we must also recognize the problems which we must face in the future. During the next ten years we must make provision for an enrolment of between three hundred and four hundred students and we must look to the schools to send between ten and fifteen per cent of the best young men and women in their graduating classes. It is only by such a cooperative effort on the part of the university and the public that we may meet the needs of our schools during the next few years.



This is the largest lecture room at the College, but it will not be big enough for this year's classes in the School for Teachers.



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